



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VS.

LENNY JAMES WILLIAMS

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CASE NO. 1:09-CR-6

FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION ON GUILTY PLEA
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

The District Court referred this matter to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for administration of a guilty plea and allocution under Rules 11 and 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Magistrates have the statutory authority to conduct a felony guilty plea proceeding as an “additional duty” pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3). *United States v. Bolivar-Munoz*, 313 F.3d 253, 255 (5th Cir. 2002), *cert. denied*, 123 S. Ct. 1642 (2003).

On April 2, 2009, this cause came before the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for entry of a guilty plea by the Defendant, Lenny James Williams, on **Count 1** of the charging **Indictment** filed in this cause. Count 1 of the Indictment charges that on or about June 12, 2008, in the Eastern District of Texas, Lenny James Williams, Defendant herein, having been

convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year¹, did knowingly possess in and affecting interstate and foreign commerce, a firearm and ammunition, to wit: one (1) Jimenez Arms, Model J.A. Nine, 9 millimeter pistol, bearing serial number 009478 and six (6) rounds of Winchester-Western, 9 millimeter caliber ammunition, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(g)(1).

Defendant, Lenny James Williams, entered a plea of guilty to Count 1 of the Indictment into the record at the hearing.

After conducting the proceeding in the form and manner prescribed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11 the Court finds:

a. That Defendant, after consultation with counsel of record, has knowingly, freely and voluntarily consented to the administration of the guilty plea in this cause by a United States Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Texas subject to a final approval and imposition of sentence by the District Court.

b. That Defendant and the Government have entered into a plea agreement which was disclosed and addressed in open court, entered into the record, and placed under seal.

c. That Defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, and that the plea of guilty is a knowing, voluntary and freely made plea. Upon addressing the Defendant personally in open court, the Court determines that Defendant's plea is voluntary and did not

¹The Indictment alleges several prior felony convictions. The Court will not re-list those specific cases herein, but refers to the Indictment and the Factual Basis.

result from force, threats or promises. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(b)(2).

d. That Defendant's knowing, voluntary and freely made plea is supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense and Defendant realizes that his conduct falls within the definition of the crime charged under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1).

STATEMENT OF REASONS

As factual support for Defendant's guilty plea, the Government presented the following evidence, which was admitted into the record at the plea hearing. *See Factual Basis and Stipulation.* The Government and the Defendant agreed that if this case were to proceed to trial, the Government would prove that Defendant is one and the same person charged in the Indictment and that the events described in Indictment occurred in the Eastern District of Texas. The Government would also prove each essential element of the charged offense beyond a reasonable doubt through the testimony of witnesses, including expert witnesses, and through admissible exhibits.

Specifically, the Government would prove that Officer P Britton of the Port Arthur Police Department and Jefferson County Deputy Constable R. White would testify that on June 13, 2008, they were summonsed to the Judice's French Market on 7th Street in Port Arthur, Texas, in reference to a man, later identified as Defendant Lenny James Williams, pointing a firearm at another individual in the parking lot. This was captured on a surveillance video camera at the store. They would testify that one or more witnesses indicated that Defendant Williams thereafter departed in a gold in color 2001 Toyota. Officers subsequently located that vehicle

and found inside one (1) Jimenez Arms, Model J.A. Nine, 9 millimeter pistol, bearing serial number 009478 and six (6) rounds of Winchester-Western, 9 millimeter caliber ammunition. They would testify that at least one witness identified Defendant Williams in possession of the named handgun in the parking lot on this date. The officers would also testify that a small amount of suspected crack cocaine, i.e. two (2) rocks of suspected crack cocaine, was found in the front passenger door handle of the vehicle. (No arrests were made in connection with this and the Government has no direct evidence that it belonged to Defendant Williams, who denies ownership or possession of the suspected controlled substance.). These officers and other witnesses would testify that Defendant Williams was at that time, a convicted felon.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives Special Agent Joel Jauregui, Jr. would testify that he is qualified as an expert in the field of determining the interstate/foreign nexus of firearms and ammunition, and, based on his examination of the firearm and ammunition in this case, each were manufactured outside the state of Texas and within another state or outside the or outside the United States and within a foreign country, and therefore had traveled in interstate or foreign commerce as defined by statute.

Jefferson County Forensic Investigator Paul Stephenson, qualified in the examination and rendering of an expert opinion regarding fingerprint comparison, together with other witnesses, would demonstrate that Defendant Williams has been previously convicted of the following felony offenses: Delivery of a Controlled Substance, a state jail felony, in cause number 81617, in the 252nd District Court of Jefferson County, Texas (conviction dated on or about December 6, 2000; final judgment dated on or about October 21, 2003), Delivery of a Controlled

Substance, a state jail felony, in cause number 81192, in the 252nd District Court of Jefferson County, Texas (conviction dated on or about December 6, 2000; final judgment dated on or about October 21, 2003), Delivery of a Controlled Substance, a state jail felony, in cause number 89407, in the 252nd District Court of Jefferson County, Texas (conviction and final judgment dated October 21, 2003).

Defendant, Lenny James Williams, agreed with the facts set forth by the Government and signed the *Factual Basis*. Counsel for Defendant and the Government attested to Defendant's competency and capability to enter an informed plea of guilty. The Defendant agreed with the evidence presented by the Government and personally testified that he was entering his guilty plea knowingly, freely and voluntarily.

RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION

IT IS THEREFORE the recommendation of the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge that the District Court accept the Guilty Plea of Defendant which the undersigned determines to be supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense charged in **Count 1** of the charging **Indictment** on file in this criminal proceeding. The Court also recommends that the District Court conditionally accept the plea agreement.² Accordingly, it is further recommended that, Defendant, Lenny James Williams, be

²“(3) Judicial Consideration of a Plea Agreement.

(A) To the extent the plea agreement is of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the court may accept the agreement, reject it, or defer a decision until the court has reviewed the presentence report.

(B) To the extent the plea agreement is of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(B), the court must advise the defendant that the defendant has no right to withdraw the plea if the court does not follow the recommendation or request.

(4) Accepting a Plea Agreement. If the court accepts the plea agreement, it must inform the defendant that to the extent the plea agreement is of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the agreed disposition will be included in the judgment.

(5) Rejecting a Plea Agreement. If the court rejects a plea agreement containing provisions of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the court must do the following on the record and in open court (or, for good cause, in camera):

finally adjudged as guilty of the charged offense under Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(g)(1).

Defendant is ordered to report to the United States Probation Department for the preparation of a presentence report. At the plea hearing, the Court admonished the Defendant that the District Court may reject his plea and that the District Court can decline to sentence Defendant in accordance with the plea agreement, the federal sentencing guidelines and/or the presentence report because the sentencing guidelines are advisory in nature. The District Court may defer its decision to accept or reject the plea agreement until there has been an opportunity to consider the presentence report. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3). If the Court rejects the plea agreement, the Court will advise Defendant in open court that it is not bound by the plea agreement and Defendant may have the opportunity to withdraw his guilty plea, dependent upon the type of the plea agreement. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3)(B). If the plea agreement is rejected and Defendant still persists in the guilty plea, the disposition of the case may be less favorable to Defendant than that contemplated by the plea agreement. Defendant has the right to allocute before the District Court before imposition of sentence.

OBJECTIONS

Within ten (10) days after receipt of this report, any party may serve and file written objections to the report and recommendation of the Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §

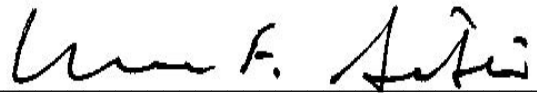
(A) inform the parties that the court rejects the plea agreement;

(B) advise the defendant personally that the court is not required to follow the plea agreement and give the defendant an opportunity to withdraw the plea; and

(C) advise the defendant personally that if the plea is not withdrawn, the court may dispose of the case less favorably toward the defendant than the plea agreement contemplated.” FED. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3)-(5).

636(b)(1)(C). Failure to file written objections to the proposed findings of facts, conclusions of law and recommendations contained within this report within ten (10) days after service shall bar an aggrieved party from *de novo* review by the District Judge of the proposed findings, conclusions and recommendations, and from appellate review of factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the District Court except on grounds of plain error. *Douglass v. United Serv. Auto. Ass'n.*, 79 F.3d 1415 (5th Cir. 1996) (*en banc*); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). The constitutional safeguards afforded by Congress and the courts require that, when a party takes advantage of his right to object to a magistrate's findings or recommendation, a district judge must exercise its nondelegable authority by considering the actual evidence and not merely by reviewing and blindly adopting the magistrate's report and recommendation. *See Hernandez v. Estelle*, 711 F.2d 619, 620 (5th Cir. 1983); *United States v. Elsoffer*, 644 F.2d 357, 359 (5th Cir. 1981) (*per curiam*).

SIGNED this the 2nd day of April, 2009.



KEITH F. GIBLIN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE